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BRADFORD ON AVON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORT.

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER and

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

FOR THE YEAR

1957.



BRADFORD ON AVON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.
ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
AND THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.
FOR THE YEAR 1957.

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MR CHAIRMAN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

I beg to present the Annual Report for the year 1957.

GENERAL PROVISION OF PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICES.

Staff.

1. Medical Officer of Health.

Jean Murray, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H., (who is also Medical Officer of Health to Trowbridge Urban District Council and Assistant County Medical Officer).

2. Public Health Inspector.

Douglas G. Masling, Cert. S.I.E.J.B., Inspector of Meat and Other Foods.

In addition to his normal duties, the Public Health Inspector acts as Housing Officer and also assists to some extent in the department of the Council's Engineer & Surveyor.

3. Other Staff.

One Clerk/typist, who is employed by the Trowbridge U.D.C., and who affords part time clerical assistance to the Medical Officer of Health. Part time clerical assistance given to the Public Health Inspector by staff of Engineer & Surveyor. One part-time Rodent Operator.

COMMITTEES DEALING WITH PUBLIC HEALTH MATTERS.

- (a) General Purposes Committee.....Chairman. Cllr. C.H.S. Bowyer.
- (b) Housing Committee.....Chairman. Cllr. W. Eacott.
- (c) Waterworks Committee.....Chairman. Cllr. H.G. Baker.

SOCIAL CONDITION OF THE AREA.

The Majority of the working population of the old Saxon town of Bradford on Avon is absorbed in the local industry consisting chiefly of the manufacture of rubber articles and equipment, some light engineering, horticulture and agriculture. Other residents follow occupations, mainly in engineering, in adjoining districts.

STATISTICS.

Area 2,005 area.
Population.....5,640
Rateable value£48,516
Sum represented by Penny Rate£190. 7. 1d.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Population 5,640.

	M.	F.	Total.	1956.
Live Births : Legitimate ...	34	51	85	73
Illegitimate ...	<u>—</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>2</u>
Total ...	<u>34</u>	<u>53</u>	<u>87</u>	<u>75</u>
Still Births: Legitimate ...	0	1	1	2
Illegitimate ...	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total ...	0	1	1	2

Deaths from all causes ...	<u>23</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>48</u>	<u>40</u>
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Deaths of Infants under 1 year:				
Legitimate ...	1	2	3	0
Illegitimate ...	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
Total ...	1	2	3	0

Deaths of infants under 4 weeks	<u>1</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>0</u>
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Crude Live Birth rate	15.42 per 1,000 of population.	Comparison 1956.	13.4
Corrected Birth rate	16.19 " " " "		14.2
(Comparability factor 1.05).			

Still birth rate	.18 per 1,000 of population.	.36
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Crude death rate	8.51 per 1,000 of population.	7.14
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(All causes).

Corrected death rate	7.83 per 1,000 of population.	6.56
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(Comparability factor 0.85).

Infants under 1 year	34.5 per 1,000 live births.	Nil.
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Death rate of infants under 4 weeks	34.5 per 1,000 live births.	Nil.
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Notes on Vital Statistics :

Population as given by Registrar General for 1957.		5640
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Compare with Population for 1956.		5600
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Birth rate: 15.42 per 1,000 of population (Corrected by comparability figure to 16.19) - higher than that of 1955.

Death rate: 8.51 per 1,000 of population (Corrected by comparability figure to 7.83) is higher than last year which was very low (7.15 corrected to 6.56) but is still low.

ANALYSIS OF DEATHS FROM ALL CAUSES.
(With comparison for previous two years).

	1955			1956			1957		
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Whooping cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and Parasitic Diseases.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms, Stomach.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Malignant Neoplasms, Lung, Bronchus.	2	-	2	2	-	2	2	-	2
Malignant Neoplasms, Breast.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	3	3
Malignant Neoplasms, Uterus.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	1	3	4	2	3	5	1	2	3
Leucaemia, Aleukaemia.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Diabetes.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1
Vascular Lesions of the Nervous System.	1	2	3	3	1	4	2	4	6
Coronary Diseases, Angina.	6	5	11	5	2	7	4	2	6
Hypertension with Heart Disease.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Other Heart Diseases.	5	10	15	2	5	7	6	6	12
Other Circulatory Diseases.	3	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Influenza.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Pneumonia.	-	1	1	2	-	2	1	1	2
Bronchitis.	2	-	2	1	-	1	-	1	1
Other diseases of Respiratory System.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Ulcer of Stomach or Duodenum.	-	-	-	2	-	2	-	-	-
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Nephritis and Nephrosis.	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Hyperplasia of Prostate.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Congenital Malformations.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	1
Other defined and Ill-defined Diseases.	1	3	4	1	-	1	4	2	6
Motor vehicle accidents.	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
All other accidents.	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Suicide.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1
Homicide and Operations of War.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

TOTALS.	22	29	51	25	15	40	23	25	48
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INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

Age Group.	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Acute Poliomyelitis.				Measles.		Acute Pneumonia.		Erysipelas.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Under 1 yr.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
1 year.	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	5	3	-	-	-	-
2 years.	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
3 years.	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-
4 years.	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	5	-	-	-	-
5-9 years.	-	-	14	11	-	-	-	-	12	17	-	-	-	-
10-14 years.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-
15-25 years.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
25 and over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-
Age unknown.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	1	25	18	-	-	-	-	23	30	-	1	-	1

Puerperal Pyrexia 33
Food Poisoning 1
Ophthalmia Neonatorum 1
Resp. Tuberculosis 2
Non-Resp. Tuberculosis 2

GENERAL PROVISION OF HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA.

Laboratory Facilities.

The Public Health Laboratory at the Manor Hospital, Coombe Park, Bath, carries out all bacteriological examination of milk, ice cream and other foods. Messrs. Waterfall & O'Brien of Queen's Square, Bristol, act as Consulting Analysts to the Council.

Hospital Facilities.

These are the responsibility of the South Western Regional Hospital Board.

The Bradford on Avon District Hospital continues to be available for general cases whilst many of the residents can, and do, avail themselves of hospital facilities in Bath.

The Berryfield Maternity Hospital, Bradford on Avon, is used both for local cases and cases from the West Wilts Hospital Management Committee's area.

Infectious Diseases.

Owing to the steadily decreasing numbers of infectious cases requiring admission to Isolation beds, the hospital once known as the Trowbridge and District Isolation Hospital is now, under its modern name of St. John's Hospital, Trowbridge, used almost entirely as a Hospital for older patients both men and women. There is an understanding, however, that under certain conditions cases requiring isolation will still be admitted.

Claverton Hospital, Bath, is the main Hospital for infectious diseases for a wide area and all serious ones, Poliomyelitis for example, are admitted directly there.

Other Facilities.

1. Home Helps. The County Council Home Help service gives great assistance in cases of acute illness and even more in giving assistance in the homes of aged persons.
2. Nursing in the Home. One midwife and one nurse are available for the nursing of expectant mothers and the sick in the home.
3. In addition to the above, the Wilts County Council also provide for the following services in the area:-

Mental Health.

Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act for the prevention of illness, care and after care, health education.

Ambulances and Ambulance cars.

Health Visiting.

Child Welfare.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 and 1951.

No action had to be taken under Section 47 during the year. This is, undoubtedly due to three factors which, together or separately, prevent many of our older population from going downhill so fast that they need to be found care and protection in a hospital or home.

The first is undoubtedly the older generation's toughness and fibre - of mind and body. We have a large proportion of older age groups than some towns and many of them are entirely capable of looking after themselves, and sometimes each other, to advanced ages.

The second is that there are still many younger people who are willing and able to look after the older members of their families.

But for those older persons who have no family to help them, or whose younger members are willing but not able because of other considerations, to give the necessary care, the County Council Home Help service is proving each year to be of greater and greater value. As so many of the recipients of such help are pensioners and therefore, unable to contribute to the cost and many more can only pay a proportion of such cost, it must be realised that as more and more people live to older ages, more and more of the cost must fall on the ratepayers.

It is obvious to me (I am rapidly getting to the stage of realising for myself the following axiom) that everyone must prepare for the changes that occur in one's approach to other people and to one's way of life as age increases. Too much stress is being laid on the loneliness of old people and not enough on the necessity for each person to work out a line of life that will prevent such a state of loneliness occurring i.e., by finding out for oneself where, when and how to get assistance - physical and mental - and above all by not being too proud to accept it when it proves necessary. This finding out must be done early, in fact, from middle age onwards, each of us should have it in the back of our minds.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The change in the pattern of notifiable infectious diseases that has been referred to in the Hospital section becomes more and more marked every year - one case of scarlet fever - minor outbreaks of measles and whooping cough - no diphtheria - one pneumonia - and a complete absence of Poliomyelitis - add up to a year of small incidence of illness for the sufferers and of much less strain for relatives.

In the rush to accept immunisation for Poliomyelitis it is clear that many Parents are forgetting their duty to keep Diphtheria at bay. The acceptance figures for Diphtheria immunisation are dropping steadily, as are those for vaccination against Smallpox.

The efforts of Family Doctors, Medical Officers of Health and Health Visitors are all in vain if public opinion does not back them up.

Now that whooping cough protection is offered to very young babies, it is to be hoped that Parents will avail themselves of the opportunity now given to get all immunisation carried out while the child is very young i.e., in time for even booster doses to be given before the child starts school.

JEAN MURRAY.

M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Medical Officer of Health.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR
FOR THE YEAR, 1957.

To the Chairman & Members of the Bradford on Avon Urban District Council.

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES & GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report for the year 1957.

One of the early features of the year under review was undoubtedly the staging of the Clean Food Exhibition. I feel that as the Council of a small Urban District we may take pride in our efforts to further the campaign for Clean Food and I am most grateful to everyone who so readily gave their services and support on the organisation of the Exhibition.

The Council will also be aware of the litigation regarding sewerage problems which continued throughout the year. The anomalies of Section 37 of the Public Health Act have been referred to in a previous Report and can only be re-stressed in the hope that other Local Authorities will not be placed in a similar position to this Council. Amendment of the Act is now surely essential and some advisory directive from the Minister on the true extent of the imposed duties under Section 14 would I feel be relevant - if only to bring into true perspective the 'quotations' from the 1934 Report of the Minister of Health.

I would like to take this opportunity of expressing to the Chairman and Members of the Council, the Medical Officer of Health, the Clerk of the Council and the Engineer & Surveyor, my thanks for their support and assistance in carrying out my duties during the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies & Gentlemen,
Your obedient Servant,

D.G. MASLING.

Public Health Inspector.

SANITARY CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

WATER SUPPLY.

(a) General.

The installations for the supply, treatments and distribution of water remained as in previous years i.e., pumping from two wells in the Avoncliffe area to slow sand filters and service reservoirs in the Winsley Road area. Chlorination is carried out by injectors installed at the pumping stations. No major alterations were made to these arrangements during the year. A connection was made however, to the Bradford & Melksham R.D.C., at the Leigh Road boundary in order that in the event of an emergency or shortage, water could be made available from this source.

It was not found necessary to impose any restrictions on use of water during the year. A trial borehole was made on a site selected by water diviners in the Avoncliffe area. The intention was to augment the source at the main station, but despite the bore being taken well below the estimated depth of the new underground source no water was forthcoming and the project was abandoned.

No houses having private supplies were connected to the mains during the year.

The Annual consumption of water for the year was 81,000,000 gallons.

(b) Examination of water supplies.

(a) Wells.

No. of samples taken for:-

- (i) bacteriological examination 4.
- (ii) chemical analysis 2.

Bacteriological examination revealed that the older of the two wells was polluted both with faecal and non-faecal coliform organisms which is to be anticipated having regard to the nature of the topography of the source. This source yields approximately one fifth of the annual consumption.

The newer of the two wells, yielding the majority of the consumption, was sampled on two occasions, in both cases after Chlorination, and the water showed no evidence of B. coli pollution.

Chemical analyses were obtained for water from both wells and the analytical returns are reproduced hereunder:-

	In Parts per million.	
	<u>Main Station.</u>	<u>Sub-Station.</u>
Free and Saline ammonia.	0.01	0.24
Albuminoid ammonia.	0.04	0.024
Chlorine (as Chlorides) (equivalent to Sodium chloride).	22.5	142.5
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours).	37	235
Nitrite.	Absent.	Absent.
Nitrogen in nitrate and nitrite.	3.4	1.7
Total solids.	430	735
Loss on ignition.	10	35
Appearance on ignition.	Slight charring.	Darkens slightly.
Hardness: Temporary.	224	275
Permanent.	75	94
Total.	299	369
Lead & copper.	Absent.	Absent.
Fluorine.	Not examined.	0.6
pH.	7.2	7.2

These figures show no significant changes on the returns for samples submitted in 1955 and 1956, although in the case of the Sub-Station figures for total solids have increased.

The fluorine content, determined only in respect of water from the Sub-station, is high in comparison with other waters in the area, but this is to some extent to be expected in view of the very high chloride content.

(b) Towns Mains.

Six samples taken from various points on the distribution system all showed no evidence of pollution. A free chlorine content of 0.1 parts per million is maintained in the water during distribution.

BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF WATER.

1957.

Source sampled.	Date.	Probable number of coliform bacilli MacConkey 2 days 37°C/per 100 ML.	Probable number faecal coli per 100 ML.
Mains supply.	24.4.57	Less than 1.	Nil.
" "	21.6.57	" " "	"
" "	30.7.57	" " "	"
" "	27.11.57	" " "	"
" "	27.11.57	" " "	"
" "	27.11.57	" " "	"
Well (Main station).	24.4.57	Less than 1.	Nil.
" " "	18.6.57	More than 160	3 (0.5-8).
Well (Sub-Station).	24.4.57	Less than 1.	Nil.
" " "	18.6.57	" " "	"
Swimming Pool (U.D.C)	24.4.57	Less than 1.	Nil.
" "	21.6.57	" " "	"
" "	7.8.57	More than 160.	93 (27-217)
" "	16.8.57	Less than 1.	Nil.
" "	16.8.57	" " "	"

REFUSE COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL.

The weekly kerbside collection of house and trade refuse was maintained throughout the year using one 11 cubic yard side loading vehicle with a Driver and two loaders. Additional assistance is provided for the Tory and Middle Rank areas, where due to vehicular inaccessibility, it is necessary to bring the refuse to the roadside for loading.

Disposal of refuse continued to be on the low lying land on the south bank of the River Avon in the Avonfield area. The depth of fill on this sloping site varies from 4 ft to 12 ft so that strict observance of controlled tipping conditions as to depth cannot be maintained. Despite this and the inconsistency of the supply of covering material, the tip was kept in excellent condition by the efforts of the attendant, who did so without the assistance of any form of mechanical handling plant.

The amount of land owned on the present site can only afford approximately a further two or three years tipping, and negotiations are in progress for the acquisition of further land.

It is estimated that some 3,500 tons of refuse were disposed of during the year at this site. The proposed extension of the tip will afford approximately 8 year's tipping space at the end of which time it is very probable that an alternative site will be required. During the year a survey was made to endeavour to find a suitable site affording a reasonable number of years tipping, but no such site is readily available in the district. Alternative disposal methods were explored but costs were found to be prohibitive. It may well be that the solution to this problem, which obviously affects other authorities in the area, is a joint scheme of disposal preferably employing one of the newer methods of composting a valuable fertiliser product.

11 tons 5 hundredweights of baled waste paper were despatched to the Board Mills during the year. It was pleasing to note during the course of the year the easing of restrictions and stabilisation of prices in the waste paper market.

SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

I again regret to report no major changes or improvements to the Sewage Disposal Works during the year. The analytical returns, reproduced below, of the effluent from the Works, show a marked deterioration and they bear little resemblance to what is required by present day standards. It is incumbent upon us to draw the Council's attention to the need for urgent consideration of the sewage disposal arrangements in the hope that a reconstruction scheme for the Works will not lag behind housing development but proceed in step with such development.

EFFLUENT REPORT.

From Bradford on Avon Sewage works. Taken by D.E. Tucker on Thursday 13th June, 1957 at 3.50 p.m. Dry weather: Mid week flow approx. 100,00 g.p.d.

Appearance: Dirty grey-brown turbid solution with large amount
fine suspended material and large amount black sediment.
Sewage smell.

Reaction: pH 7.5

Parts per million.

Ammonia (As N)	
Free.	45
Albuminoid.	4.
Chlorine (as chlorides)	187.5
equivalent to Sodium Chloride	309
Oxygen absorbed (4 hours)	48
Nitrite	No reaction.
Nitrate	1.3

Dissolved solids	1200
Suspended solids	85
Total.	1285

"Impurity"figure. 49

Dissolved oxygen absorbed after 5 days incubation (B.O.D) 162

Stability test: No blackening. Smell becomes putrid.

PUBLIC BATHS.

The Public Baths incorporate an indoor swimming pool and 5 slipper baths.

The swimming pool which is open from April to September, is used by some 16 schools from Bradford on Avon and the surrounding districts.

Plant for treatment of the water incorporates a pressure sand filter, aeration and continuous chlorination apparatus. A free chlorine content of between 0.2 and 0.5 parts per million is maintained in the water.

Five samples of the water from the Swimming pool were submitted for bacteriological examination. Four of these samples produce satisfactory results but the fifth showed evidence of gross pollution with faecal and non-faecal coliforms. This sample was taken at a time when the chlorination apparatus was out of action for repair and the result drew attention to the insufficiency of the alternative methods used. Subsequent follow-up samples were found to be satisfactory, in all respects.

HOUSING STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1957.

A. Houses Demolished.

Houses Demolished.	Displaced Persons.	during year. Families.
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In Clearance areas.

(Housing Act 1957).

(1) Houses unfit for human habitation.	1	56	17
(2) Houses included by reason of bad arrangement.	-	-	-
(3) Houses on land acquired under Sec. 43/2.	-	-	-

Not in Clearance areas.

(4) As a result of formal or informal procedure under Sec 17(1).	-	-	-
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B. Unfit houses closed.

(5) Under Sec.16(4) 17(1) & 35(1).	9	8	2
(6) Under Sec 17(3) and 26.	-	-	-
(7) Parts of buildings closed under Sec. 18.	-	-	-

C. Unfit houses made fit and houses in which defects were remedied.

	By owner.	By Local Authority.
(8) After informal action.	14	-
(9) After Formal action (a) Public Health Acts. (b) Sec. 9 & 16 of the Housing Act, 1957.	1	-
(10) Under Sec 5 Housing Repairs and Rents Act 1954.	1	-

D. Unfit houses in temporary use.

Nil.

E. Purchase of houses by Agreement.

Nil.

F. Inspection of Dwelling Houses.

	<u>No.</u>
Total number of dwelling houses inspected for housing defects.	39
No. of inspection made for this purpose.	58

G. Provision of new houses.

No. of new permanent dwellings erected by the Council during 1957.	19
No. of new permanent dwellings erected by private enterprise.	19

Total accommodation provided by the Council since the war, is now:-

New permanent dwellings.	261
Prefabricated houses.	30
Flats.	13
No. of new permanent dwellings erected by private enterprise since the war.	86

H. Applications for housing accommodation.

No. of applications on Council's Housing List as at 31.12.57. 108.

I. Improvements to Houses.

No. of applications for improvement Grants under the Housing Act, 1949.	5
No. of such applications approved.	5

J. Other Sanitary Notices.

(a) Sec. 93 Public Health Act 1936.	Notices served.	17
	No. abated at 31.12.57.	2
(b) Sec. 45 Public Health Act 1936.	Notices served.	1
	No. abated.	1

The 15 Notices under Sec. 93 remaining unabated at the end of the year were all in respect of a sewage nuisance from a private estate. The notices were acted upon during 1958 and the proceedings in connection with these Notices will be referred to in the Report for that year.

MILK AND DAIRIES ADMINISTRATION.

Number of Registered Dairies.	...	...	...	4
Number of Licences issued authorising use of Special Designations:-				
Tuberculin Tested (Dealers)	...	...	...	5
Pastuerised (Dealers)	...	...	...	5
Tuberculin Tested (Supplementary).	...	...	...	3
Pastuerised (Supplementary).	...	...	...	3
Number of Registered Distributors.	...	...	...	9

All the above Licencees sell only TT (Pastuerised) or Pastuerised Milk.

SAMPLING OF MILK.

Fifty six samples of milk were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory at the Manor Hospital, Bath. Results were as follows:-

(a) Statutory Examination of Designated Milks.

	No. of samples.	Conformed to standard.	Did not conform.
Tuberculin Tested (raw).	19	9	10
" " (Pastuerised).	17	16	1
Pastuerised.	20	20	Nil.

(b) Biological Examination.

Tuberculin Tested (Raw).	3	3 Negative to Tuberculosis and Brucellosis.
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From the above sample reports, the high incidence of failure in TT Raw milk is regrettably obvious. 8 of the samples failing were from the same distributor, a supplementary licensee of the Council. In all cases the failures were referred to the Authority issuing the Principal licence and joint representations were made to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food by both Councils in respect of the farm supplying the Distributor. Ultimately the distributor ceased to bottle the raw TT milk and now takes a pastuerised supply ready bottled. The remaining two samples were again from a distributor supplementary licenced who normally retails pastuerised milk, but who, temporarily retailed raw TT milk on the occasion of a plant breakdown. Failures from this source have not recurred.

In connection not only with the examination of milk samples, but also water and ice cream, the Council have again been privileged to receive the advice and co-operation of Dr. P. Mann and his staff at the Public Health Laboratory, Manor Hospital, Bath.

ICE CREAM.

Number of premises registered for storage and sale of ice cream ... 17
Number of visits to premises registered under Section 16 of the
Foods and Drugs Act, 1955 20

All premises are concerned in the storage and sale of ice cream only, there being no icecream manufacturers in the district.

22 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, results being as follows:-

Provisional grade I.....14
 II..... 3
 III..... 4
 IV.....Nil.
1 No. Iced lollipop.....No coliforms isolated.

Three of the Grade III samples were from the same source, a manufacturer in a nearby County Borough. The incidence of these samples was reported to this Authority fo remedial action.

OTHER FOOD AND FOOD HYGIENE.

Types of Food premises:-

General Grocery.....	18
Butchers.....	5
Cafes and Restaurants	2
Fishmongers/Fuiterers	3
Fish Friers.....	1
Bakers/Confectioners	5
	38
Hotels and Inns	16

As mentioned earlier, the year has been significant in that the Council stages a Clean Food Exhibition during the period 6th-9th March. As far as is known this was the first time such an event had been held in Bradford on Avon.

The main aim of the exhibition was to draw the attention of food handlers and the general public to the importance of hygiene in the handling, preparation and storage of food. It is estimated that upwards of 1,200 people visited the Exhibition and special organised visits of children from all the local schools were arranged,. Films loaned by the Minstry of Health, the Gas Board and various other bodies were shown at regular intervals throughout the day and evening.

There is little doubt that the Exhibition achieved its aim and this could not possibly have been achieved without the material assistance and co-operation so readily and ably given by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, the Ministry of Health, the South Western Gas Board, Southern Electricity Board, the Bradford on Avon Women's institute and many others. In this respect I would like to take this opportunity of mentioning the invaluable and untiring assistance given to me by Councillor Andrews. It was largely due to Councillor Andrews and the Committee of voluntary helpers, that it was possible to stage such a successful exhibition at so little cost (under £30).

No. of premises registered under Section 16 of the Foods and Drugs Act, 1955 -
for preparation of sausages etc..... 2
No. of visits to such premises..... 6

Condemnation of Unsound food.

During the year the following foodstuffs were examined and found to be unfit for human consumption:-

16 tins of imported cooked meats.
23 tins of fruit and assorted foods.
14 lbs of imported frozen liver.
3 stones of cured fish fillets.
56 lbs prawns.

Where possible unsound food is burned but where this is not possible disposal is by burial at the Refuse tip.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949.

The table below is an amended extract of the return submitted to the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

Type of property.	No. of premises.		
	Inspected.	Treated.	
		Rats.	Mice.
Local authority.	12	3	-
Dwelling houses.	190	60	24
Business premises.	165	6	2
Agricultural premises.	23	-	-

The Importance of Rodent control and the prompt notification of complaints etc., was stressed as a feature at the Council's Clean Food Exhibition. Talks by the Divisional Rodent Officer and his Inspectors to members of the public at the Exhibition have undoubtedly resulted in a different approach towards the subject by the general public who now come forward more readily with notification of complaints etc.

During the year Mr. Boddy, the Rodent Operator, left the employ of the Council and his position was taken over by Mr. Gardiner.

ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION.

Two smoke observations were undertaken during the year. During the hours of daylight the amount of pollution from industrial sources in Bradford on Avon is negligible. It was however, necessary to draw the attention of one Company to excessive emissions which were occurring during the hours of darkness. On one occasion during the dusk hours this would have been a statutory nuisance had not the darkening sky ruled out the evidence obtained by observation. The Company did undertake in writing to cease this practice. One would, however, welcome for instances such as these, compulsory boiler instrumentation, since smoke by night is none the less harmful than smoke by day.

As regards smoke from domestic sources, the Council has made some contribution in installing smokeless fuel burning appliances in all its new Council houses.

In a town built of stone as is Bradford on Avon, the ravages of atmospheric pollution are only too evident and it is to be hoped that in due course the Council may be able to see its way clear to take some definite steps i.e., smoke control areas, to endeavour to combat this menace.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1950.

One licence to keep a pet shop was renewed during 1957, the conditions attaching thereto being the licensing conditions as recommended by the R.S.P.C.A., and the Association of Municipal Corporations.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS.

1. INSPECTIONS for the purpose of provisions as to the health (including inspections by the Public Health Inspector).

Premises. (1)	M/c Line No.	Number on Register.	Number of:-			M/c Line No.
	(2)	(3)	Inspections. (4)	written notices. (5)	occupiers prosecuted. (6)	(7)
i. Factories in which Sections 1, 2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities.	1	3	4	-	-	1
ii. Factories not included in (i) in which section 7 is enforced by the local authority.	2	22	22	1	-	2
iii. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	3	4	5	-	-	3
TOTAL		29	31	1	-	

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars. (1)	M/c Line No. (2)	Number of cases in which defects were found.				No of cases in which pro-M/c sections were instituted. (7)	M/c Line No. (8)
		Found. (3)	Remedied. (4)	To H.M. Inspector. (5)	To H.M. Inspector. (6)		
Want of cleanliness. (S.1).	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Overcrowding (S2).	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Unreasonable tempera- ture (S.3).	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Inadequate ventila- tion (S.4).	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sanitary conveniences (S.7).							
(a) insufficient.	9	-	-	-	-	-	9
(b) unsuitable or defective.	10.	1	1	-	-	-	10
(c) not separate for sexes.	11.	-	-	-	-	-	11
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to outwork).	12.	-	-	-	-	-	12
TOTAL.		1	1				

OUTWORK.

(Sections 110 and 111).

Nature of Work	M/c line No.	Section 110		Section 111				M/c line No.
		No. of outworkers in August list required by Sec. 100(1)(s).	No. of cases of default in sending lists to Council.	No of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.	No. of instances of work in unwholesome conditions.	Notices served.	Prosecutions	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Wearing apparel: Making etc.	13	3	-	-	-	-	-	13
Cleaning and Washing.	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	14

ANALYSIS OF VISITS AND INSPECTIONS.

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Public Health Act, 1936 - Nuisances:						
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(b) From Animals ...	...	...	...	...	...	12
(c) From Moveable dwellings	...	...	...	...	...	1
(d) From Noxious Odours	...	...	...	...	...	32
Factories Act, 1937. ...	...	...	...	...	...	31
Infectious diseases. ...	...	...	...	...	...	4
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Water supply. ...	...	...	...	...	...	57
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Food premises. ...	...	...	...	...	...	87
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Drainage. ...	...	...	...	...	...	117
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DOUGLAS G. MASLING.

Public Health Inspector.

